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1. The HF (High-Frequency) Engineering Plant at 1 to 5 Ostendstrasse, Berlin-Oberschoeneuweide is an enterprise of the SAZ label. During 1951, the radio tube production facilities of this plant were considerably expanded by the use of a nearby building belonging to the VAG. (1) In September 1951, an automatic vacuum pump equipped for the simultaneous handling of 48 tubes, and another for 36 tubes, were in operation. Another automatic vacuum pump for 48 tubes, which was being assembled at the plant, was scheduled to be put into operation in late 1951. The required heating generators (Bluesender) were to be delivered by the C. Lorenz Radio Engineering firm in Leipzig, a trust company of the RFT. In mid-1951, the grid winding department received an automatic notching machine from the RFT Phonotica Radio Tube Plant in Berlin. The sealing department (Minschmelzerei) received an old, converted automatic machine for the manufacture of disc bases. The inadequate technical equipment of the sealing department was mainly responsible for the high percentage of waste at the Berlin-Oberschoeneuweide plant. The testing shop was equipped with nine modern plane tables (Plattische), some of which were delivered by the RFT Radio Plant in Erfurt. In September 1951, the test shop was able to make 5,000 to 5,500 measurements daily. The molding shop was equipped with three molding racks, each of which had 200 burners (Brennstellen).
2. The plant produced 110,000 grids in September 1951 and 133,000 grids in October 1951. About 15 percent of these grids were delivered to the RFT Radio Plant in Erfurt. In early October 1951, the grid winding shop was equipped with 26 grid winding machines, 2 automatic machines with a daily capacity of 2,000 grids each, 2 annealing furnaces, 2 grid test sets, 1 bonding machine, 1 strut straightening device (Streben-Richtvorrichtung), 1 cutting machine, 10 stretching machines and 1 drawing machine.
3. The HF firm supplies the so-called small set of tubes for the type T-2 television sets manufactured by the Sachsenwerk in Nadeberg. (2) These sets consist of:

5 type 6 AC 7 tubes

4 type 6 SA 7 tubes

1 type 6 SA 11 tubes

1 type 6 SA 7 tubes

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- 1 type 6 AG 7 tube
- 1 type 6 AJ 7 tube
- 2 type 1Z 1 tubes
- 1 type P5 0 tube

The plant was assigned a production quota of 10,000 of these sets in 1951. For 1952 this quota is to be raised to 60,000 sets. In addition to this quota, the plant is to deliver, in 1951, the following quantities and types of tubes required for the T-2 television sets:

- 4 5Z1s type tubes
- 3 6H6 type tubes
- 1 6F6 type tube
- 1 6J6 type tube
- 1 6V6 type tube
- 1 8K7 type tube
- 1 23LK1B type tube

4. In late October 1951, Herr Benthin announced that the HF Plant was to deliver 120,000 complete sets of tubes, including the image tubes required for the T-2 type sets. By mid-October 1951, this plant had delivered 14,000 type 23 LK 1B 9" -image tubes to the Sachsenwerk in Radeberg. Of these tubes, the Sachsenwerk rejected 1,960 as being unusable. However, the HF Plant was able to prove that half of these rejected tubes were usable.
5. For the fourth quarter of 1951, the HF Plant was ordered to deliver the following amounts and types of metal-ceramic (Metallkeramik) tubes: 300 type LD 7 tubes, 100 type LD 9 tubes, 600 type LD 11 tubes, 850 type LD 12 tubes, 1,000 type LV 3 tubes, 1,350 each of PRK2 and PRK4 type tubes required for mercury high-pressure lamps.
6. In October 1951, equipment delivered by the HF Plant included: 10 superheterodyne receivers (from 20 kc/s to 1,000 kc/s); 1 stroboscopic speedometer; 1 high-frequency oscillograph; 2 high-performance X-Ray tubes; 2 field-strength meters, 1 to 15 megacycles; 3 television transmitting tubes operating on the 20-100 megacycle band, wave length 2-10 meters; 3 super-iconoscopes; and 1 ultra-high frequency transmitter with an output of 100 Watts. In mid-October, 2 television studios with dia-scanners (Dia-abtastern) and control equipment were delivered to the U.S.S.R.
7. The glass required for the tubes manufactured by the plant was delivered by the "Ostglas" special glass works in Weisswasser. Limetal was delivered by the Heracus plant in Harna. Technical gases were supplied by unidentified firms in Western Germany. (3)
8. The plant consumed 6,000 cubic meters of nitrogen and 18,000 cubic meters of hydrogen in September and 15,000 cubic meters of nitrogen and 15,000 cubic meters of hydrogen in October 1951.
9. The mica required by the HF plant is delivered by the Hans Bruck, formerly the Richter firm, at 31/32 Marienmonstrasse, Berlin SO 36. From 1 January to 1 June 1951, this firm delivered 31,000 DM worth of mica and between

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1 June and 25 October 1951 they delivered 19,000 DM worth of mica. The police in the Western Sector of Berlin once confiscated a mica shipment worth 3,000 DM and since then the mica has been carried to the plant in brief cases. Because of the difficulties in obtaining mica, it was used only for type P 50, 6AG 7, 6AG 7 and 6 SH 7 tubes in September 1951. For all other types of tubes mica was replaced by ceramic parts, which were delivered in a quality meeting all requirements by the SAG Wescho-Kahla. The loss of temperature which might occur in the cathode after the substitution of ceramic support for mica was eliminated by supporting the cathodes by means of three pointed noses on the cathodes.

10. The Feuerstein firm in Berlin-Charlottenburg worked continuously as a subcontractor for the HF Plant. This firm furnished small cathode tubes.
11. From 1 January to 31 August 1951, 6,668,840 eastmarks were expended for the procurement of production materials. General expenditures, not including costs for development work, for this same period amounted to 2,028,012 eastmarks. Production materials for the first half of 1951 cost 2,465,000 eastmarks and for the second half of 1951 cost 3,135,000 eastmarks.
12. Soviet personnel attached to this plant, as of 1 November 1951, included the managing director Glybin (fnu); chief engineer Korotkov (fnu); special engineer Fedchenko (fnu); and chief development engineers Shestkov (fnu) and Burrov (fnu). In mid-November 1951, the commercial director Skorniyakov (fnu) and special engineer Fedchenko returned to the plant from the U.S.S.R. Skorniyakov spent three months in the U.S.S.R. and Fedchenko was there for about seven months. Fomenko or Fomenko (fnu), Arkhipov (fnu) and Zobolev (fnu), head of the television receiver program, are members of the Soviet management of the SAG Kabel.
13. On 13 October, the plant had 1700 office employees and supervising personnel and 3,700 workers. In September, 6,352,000 eastmarks were paid for wages and 7,815,000 eastmarks were paid for salaries. The number of workers has continued to increase, particularly in the radio tube department of the plant. On 25 October, there were approximately 3,900 workers and on 15 November there were approximately 4,200 workers. In mid-September the tube department worked two shifts. A total of 400 workers were employed for the manufacture of radio tubes and 70 men were employed at the test shop. In July 1951 a total of 44 workers were employed in the grid winding shop. In July and August three shifts were worked in this department, and two shifts were worked in September.

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Comments.

- (1) The designation MAG stands for the Buessig-MAG (Nationale Automobile Gesellschaft - National Automobile Corporation) motor vehicle repair shop on Wilhelminenhofstrasse in Berlin-Oberschoeneweide.
- (2) The Sachsenwerk in Radeberg, Saxony, is an enterprise of the SAO Kabel.
- (3) There are two firms with the name of Heraeus located in Hanau. One is the Heraeus Vacuumschmelze AG and the other is the Heraeus W.C. G.m.b.h. Platinschmelze. It is believed the Heraeus firm mentioned in this report is the latter firm.

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